### Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
The following dispatch was this day received from Philadelchia:

The following displace was asset of the following displace was asset of the following the following the following the following following the following foll

PATENT defied the elements, and possible the Perroon.

"Philadelphia, April 12, 1856."

A good assortment of these colebrated Fire and BurglianProof Safes, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or
WILDER'S NEW COG WHEEL BASK LOCK, without key or keyhole, acknowledged to be the best Lock for Ennkers. Jewelers,
Ac., now in mas. For eale at the warehouses,
No. 122 Walzutst, Philadelphia.

No. 22 Walzutst, Philadelphia.

B. G. WILDER & Co.

Patentees and Manufacturers.

GOLD STREET FIRE! NEW-YORK, April 11, 1836

Mossrs. STRARNS & MARVIN.

Mossrs. STRARNS & MARVIN.

Mossrs. STRARNS & MARVIN.

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Fatent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 42 Gold st., which or coursed last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with humber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The Safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, unlouded by fire, and perfectly legible.

These Salamanders secured by our "La Balle" Powore AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale, at reduced prices, by the subscribers, at their depot No. 140 Waterst. Strakes & Marvin.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

Philadelphia,

THEIR APRIL SALES, At extremely low prices, one of the largest and best assurted

NEW SILK AND FANCY GOODS to be found in America.

Cash and prompt six months buyers only solicited.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY.

Examine the STOCK of superb CARFETS at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 29 BOWOTY.

Crosley & Sons
Newest Patterns. Velvet and Tapestry Brussels. Ingrains. &c.

"KNOW THYSELF."-Full written descriptions of character with charts, given daily by Fowler & Wells, No. 303 Broadway.

LECTURES every evening in Continental Hall, 8th-av.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—What the invalid sufferers require is not more medicine, but the proper evidence to direct them to the really effisacious article, adapted to their particular complaint. The PRUVIAN SYRUP, whatever may be its astonishing virtues in certain cases, is not a cure all, and should not be so represented by the Mcdurel Faculty, eithough it is not surprising that its astonishing effects in Chronic, Nervous, Debilitating and Dyapeptic cases, should excite conditiones wherever other treatment has baffled medical skill. Diseases arising from disorganization of the Stomach or Liver, producing coagnisation or limpointy of the blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness of the Brain, coldness or heat in the extremities, Dimness of Sight, Pains in the Stomach, Dyapeperis, Loss of Appelle, Tremor of the System, Shrking of the Abdominal Parts, General indescribble Physical Prestration and Despondency of the Mnd, can be permanently, effectually and speedily cored by this Great South American Render, Render, It is surprising that its virtues should have been so long unknown in this country, its curative properties being so peculiarly adapted to our great National Disease, particularly smong the American Lodies.

I write this to express my gratitude to you for having cured me of a long distressing Dyapepela, and dispelling the mental cloud of gloom and despondency with which I have been subcome of a long distressing Dyapepela, and dispelling the mental cloud of gloom and despondency with which I have been subcome for years. Since taking the Peruvian Strup I have been reastered to complete health. Truly Yours, Jose Scara.

Drovsy.—Darius Brewer, Paq, of Dorchester, Mass, writes: "I am 68 years of age, and have subfired the greatest agony in breathing, from Dropsy on the Chest. I commenced to breathe emits and year of age, and have subfired that for regime that I can say to the similarly afflicted that they should not despair until after trying the Peruvian Syrup."

New York, April 10th, 1254. PERUVIAN SYRUP .- What the invalid sufferers

My wife has suffered two years with Chronic Dysentery and indigestion, which was immediately checked and permanently cured by two bottles of Penuvian Surur. M. ALBERTI.

FERALE COMPLAINTS.—It is with great delicacy we touch apon these universally prevalent diseases, which until full one-half of our wives, sisters and mothers for any eujoyment of life. We will only say, that those who are willing to make one more trial have our assurance of the very great efficacy of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. You will be thankful for having tried the experiment. Procure a full Pamphlet of our agents.

WILSON FARRANS & Co. Boston; BARNES & PARR, corner Broadway and Duane-st., Wholessie Agents for New York. Sold by Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn, and respectable Druggists everywhete. New-York, April 10th, 1854.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Metal departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Serica and SOMMER CLOTHIA., not their this is department (second floor) with the newest importations of Community, Visitings, Continues, Act. at Nov. 258, 250 and 250 Brondway.

PIANOS AND MELODEINS, -The Horace Wartes modern improved Privot and Maria production are as a found at No. So Broodway. Finance for Rom, and road allowed on purchase, or for Tale on mouthly symmetre. Second in all Planes from \$400 to \$110. Meloder as from \$400 to \$150.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INPRINGEMENT SEWING MACHINES AND THE INPRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patente of I.M. SINGER & CO., mon Sowing Machines have been frampholinity sandained by tracis in the United States Courts. First, in a sair against the Excelsion Sewing Machine Compay, a verifict was recovered in New-York; and secondly in the United States Circuit Court, beint Trenten, N. J., on the Sist of March, 1836, after a contested trial of a seit scainst the Dorcas Sewing Machine, we chiained a clear verdict for the infingement of three distinct patents. These saids confirm the validity of our parents, and expectally settle the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable device in a sew in machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have similar suits now pending its several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Whoelar & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringe three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New York of some of these anits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and justes, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use my of the infringing usekines, if they desire to escape lift-gation and treable. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 223 Broadway.

DERSS ROGOTS AND CATTERS.—Elegance of form

DRESS BOOTS AND GATERS .- Elegance of form is an indispensable requisite in a Dress Shoe, and persons of taste always patronize him who gratifies their love of the beau-tiful. This accounts for the immones beniness done by WAT-KINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., whose manufactures are as elegant as they are durable. A Shoe of WATKINS'S make can be recog-nised among a thousand.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Bald Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 10 century. For a tollet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles state last six mostbs in New-England. Prepared from a recibrought from Anadalusis, Spain, by J. H. Wadlerios, Lawrens Mass. Sold in New York by Bakes & Park.

IMPORTANT.

The most important quantion for every business man to sak himself is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Patant Salamander Fire and Burglar for the preservation of my Books and Valuables!" If not, preced at once to the depot,

No. 122 Warrant, Near Wall, New-York,
Or. No. 22 Wainst-st., Philadel, its.

Or. No. 22 Walnuter, Philadelpita, and then one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wiebwa's Powner and Burglan Proof Locks B. O. William & Co., Premittee and Manufacturers

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-LAR PROOF SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, both teceived prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Paiace, New York, 1825-54. Silvas C. Herring & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Abscesses and pur uient Uicers of many years standing, are readily cured by the powerful anti-purrecent and healing preparation. It purges if sorre of its poisonous virus, and and imparts sufficient vigor the surrounding vessels, to produce new and healthy flesh.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS .-

BARNES & PARK, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And beauty faded before the awful spell,
Till HOSTATTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsis cured, and taught sight to annie again.
We are sometimes almost unable to describe our

The act could lines almost unable to describe our symptoms. We find ourselves nervous weak and physically prearrated. We have a terrible sinking at the pit of our stomsch, a feverish brow, a ferild breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganised stomach and diseased liver. Heaterter's Vegetalle Stomach Bitters, are so peculiarly adapted to those symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emansed in sild. They are particularly adapted to week and delicate females. HOSTETER, SMITH & Co., Proprietors, Chiermani. Barnes. & PARK, Broadway and Dunne S., are our wholesale agents in New York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Broadway, and all Druggists, Grocers and at holes.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE .- Dr. Tobias's Venerian Liniment, for the care of Dysentery, Offsup, Choiera, Colic, Rhenmatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warrained, third by all the druggists and storekeesers. Depot No. 60 Court tends at, New York. Price 25 and 30 cents.

CANCERS, TUMORS AND WENS CURED WITH OUT THE KNIFE.—The tumors are extracted in from four teight hours, without pain. The cancers are cured with but little pain. No pay is required unless the cure is effected.

Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston at, New York. Single Rooms, Soc., 75c. and \$1 pe day. Parlors, with Bedrooms, \$1 50 to \$1 per day.

MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.

This new and large Hotel invites the attention of travelera.

SIDNEY KORMAN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -All Persons who wish for information in regard to Sawiko Machines, on obtain it by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Cassette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interests. Copies supplied graits.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

coursel war, nor recommand bloodshed, to the peaceful deul-zens of New York. But a crown may be won without either. Call opon Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton at, and for a little of the shining dross he will put you in possession of a "crown" and a brim to book, that will make you proud as an emperor, and last longer than Louis Napoleon's is likely to do. Knox's hats are unimpeachable. GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.

The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Gentlemen's wear, renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1895. LERRY & CO., Leaders and Litroducers of Fashion for Gents. Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

"THE WAY TO WIN A CROWN."-We do not

L Y O N ' S

E AT HAIR ON .
For the Hair.
Used by all.
Bold everywhere.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Stylks of Rich Velver, Tapesara, Brossels, There-riv and Isorain Carreting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also sizes back of Oil Clottis of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their some. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace to beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest had best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his known Dyr. Scid at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

# New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

What ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot audorake to return rejected Communications.

To ADVERTISEES .- The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so enormous, and the number of Advertisemests pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising

One Dollar a Line.

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand sopies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest medium extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same rate charged by The Illustrated London News, which has not so arge a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE by many thousands. We prefer short cards to long ones, and shall be glad if the enhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 14.-There was a long debate on the proposed re-reception of the Kansas Memorial, preented a few days since, and subsequently withdrawn by Gen. Case. The motion to receive the petition was aid on the table by a vote of 29 to 12. Adjourned.

House, April 14 .- An unsuccessful attempt was made to suspend the rules so as to offer a motion that Congress adjourn on the 4th of July. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was further considered, and the House adjourned.

Among our lecal news will be found an account of a most daring attempt at murder by one of those creatures who live as pensioners on women. The woman was alive yesterday afternoon, but probably cannot recover.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax yesterday with three days' later dates from Europe. The Peace Copgress was again in session, the Prussian difficulty having been overcome, and the report was that the treaty would be signed on the 29th of March, the day the Cambria sailed. The news from other sections is not remarkably important.

Our readers will find on another page the recent bold and manly speech of Gen. Granger of Onondega upon the legal and constitutional character of Slavery. When delivered in the House of Repreentatives, it compelled the attention of all parties to a degree rarely accorded to a first effort in that body; and we only meet a general desire in laying it before our readers. Its positions on the question are uncompromising, and its conclusions sweeping, far beyond these of the opponents of Slavery extension in general; but, while holding these extreme views, we are confident that Gen. Granger will never be found serving the slave-breeding and slave trading propaganda, by refusing to cooperate with the great mass of the people in the practical effort to save Kansas to Freedom, and to set a permanent barrier to Slavery extension, by putting the administration of the Government into the hands of honest and zealous Anti-Nebraska men.

#### AFFAIRS OF KANSAS. It is well known that the project of the Missouri

Border Ruffians of seizing upon Kansas, and, by force or fraud, or both combined, making a Slave State of it, had for its immediate agents a secret association, known as the Blue Lodges, or Self-Defensive Society, as it called itself, made up in a great measure of residents of Platte County. The great object of this society was to prevent Northern men from settling in the new Territory, or, if they did settle there, to deprive them of any voice or vote in framing the laws of the Territory or in giving a character to its State Constitution when it came to have one. It was this secret association, organized in a military shape and for an idegal purpose, with which originated most of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas-the driving of the actual settlers from the polls, the return of a sham Legislature elected by intrusive votes, and finally the armed invasion of the Territory and siege of Lawrence, with the avowed purpose of compelling its inhabitants to acknowledge and submit to the authority of the begus Legislature, or else of burning down the town and driving its people from the Territory.

This last and most elaborate and expensive of the undertakings of this secret Missouri military organization, proved, however, a complete failure. Thanks to the Sharp's rifles with which they were providentially provided, and to their own firmness and courage, the men of Lawrence not only repulsed the invaders, but they also brought Governor Shannon over to their side, who having begun by issuing a furious proclamation, in which the men of Lawrence were denominated as insurgents and traiters, ended in acknowledging them as good citizens, armed in the cause of public right and order. and in giving to their volunteer organization the sanction of his official approval and the character of territorial militia.

It would seem, from an article which we give in another column, from The Weston Reporter, that in consequence of this failure the pretended Self-Defensive Society has fallen into abeyance. It does not appear to have been formally dissolved, but rather to have stepped aside to make room for a "Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society," so called, modeled after the notions which the Missourians have formed of those very Eastern Emigrant Aid Socictics against which they have raised such an outery and the existence of which they offered as an excuse for their own violent and illegal proceedings. The Platte County people have at length found out that the plan of living in Missouri and voting in

Kansas, however plausible it may be in theory,

dees not quite answer in practice. One man, says

men can't make him drink. To invade Kansas armed with guns and bowie knives; to visit the voting places; to drive the actual residents from the polls; to elect a bogus Legislature-all that was quite easy. It was quite easy, too, for this bogus Legislature to meet; to appoint county officers; and to require as a qualification for voting the acknowledgment of their own usurped authority, and to reënact the whole Missouri code by a single paragraph, with an appendix of such Border-Ruffian additions as seemed suitable to meet the case of a conquered Territory. All this, to the members of the Self-Defensive Association, so called, was very plain sailing; but when it came to compelling the people of Kansas to accept these laws and to submit to them, that was quite another matter. Instead of that quiet obedience which these simple-hearted Border Ruffians had reckoned upon with a confidence, as undoubting as that of the young lady who built such a nice castle in the air on the basket of eggs she was carrying to market—the eggs laid by the self-Defensive Society and the Bogus Legislature batched a brood not at all reckoned upon, nothing less in fact than the Topeka Convention and the Free-State Constitution.

To put down the Free-State government, to en force obedience to the laws of the bogus Legislature, a resident population, disposed to act in that direction, must be had, and it is the object of the new association to supply the Territory with such a population. After falsely accusing the Eastern Aid Society of hiring paupers to go to Kansas, those Missouri slaveholders have now themselves adopted the same plan. The object of their new organization is to furnish poor men of Pro-Slavery sentiments with means to enter a quarter-section of land, and with the necessary provisions for the first year's residence upon it. It will be seen that in advocating this new association, General B. M. Hughes of Buchanan even went so far as to maintain "that Freesoilers and · Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas, and that the South must beat them at "the pells by numbers." This concession, coming from a man who admitted in the same speech that he had himself gone over to Kansas to vote, is a strong proof of the efficacy of Sharp's rifles in bringing even Border Ruffians to a realizing sease of other people's political rights, and of the superior efficacy, after all, of the ballot-box over the eartridge box. General Haykes found this going over to Kansas to vote had worked so badls that he was determined never to cross over to vote again. Instead of that, he proposed to subscribe his money to fit out "poor men of Pro-Slavery sentiments" to establish themselves there as actual residents.

If, however, Gen. Haykes, happily converted now from an invasive Border Ruffian into a promoter of peaceful and bona fide emigration, expects to accomplish the object of beating the Free-State men at the polls by numbers, we must advise him to be careful how he puts too much confidence in the story which he tells about Emigrant Aid men from Boston under contract to vote twice, after which they leave for home. Those cotton umbrellas, carpet sacks and chalked hats will not, we apprehend, be got rid of so easily. That story may do well enough in a speech, but as to practical results, it will be sufest to recken on those cotton umbrellas as a fixture.

# OUR DIPLOMACY.

Every one feels to his cost that the price of everything eatable, drinkable, wearable and useable has run up nobody knows how much since California has deluged the world with her flood of gold. Necessaries and luxuries alike have felt the rising of this yellow tide, and are buoyed beyond the reach of many of us, or at least are approaching that point. Among the other articles which have increased in price, if not in value, is our American Diplomacy, for which we have now to pay nearly twice as much as we used to give for the article as furnished by John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, Rufus King and Edward Livingston. Perhaps this is all right enough in the light of that humane political economy which holds that luxuries should be made dear while necessaries are kept cheap. For our Diplomacy, if it might be regarded as a necessary in the days of the men just named, has been most clearly a mere luxury and superfluity for a long time past. So we suppose that if we insist on gratifying ourselves with this elegant indulgence, it is but reasonable we should pay a good round price for it. We could command an article of the first quality in those days of small things for the inconsiderable sum of \$9,000 a year and as much beforehand as outfit. But that era of simplicity is gone by.

Then we used to graduate our diplomatic investments according to the importance of the Courts where they were placed. Indeed, this plan is still in operation, though it is proposed to supersede it by a more excellent way. We are not going to muddle away our money in driblets on paltry Charges d'Affaires. It is beneath the dignity of the American people to be represented by anything less than a full-blown minister with a full-blown salary. And really there is sense in the proposition. For it seems unreasonable that a man should be paid \$15,000 or \$18,000 a year for doing nothing in one place, and another have only \$5,000 for performing the same labor somewhere else. There s an inequality about the present system that is foreign to the equalizing tendencies of democratic institutions. Congress last year passed an act to this effect, which it finds it necessary to amend this year by a joint resolution, since it is discovered that it has no Constitutional power to require the President to erect all our lesser lights into stars of the first magnitude, but only to entrent him so to do. We have too good an opinion of the humanity of our Chief Magistrate, once memorably evinced in his dotation of suffering Young America with a stick of candy, to doubt for a moment his readiness to step the mouths of his clamorous followers with these sweets of office. We cannot lay our hands at this urgent moment

on the Consular and Diplomatic bill of last year. and will not affirm that it is intended absolutely to equalize the compensation of our public servants who have banished themselves for the purpose of doing nothing in their country's cause. We think there are distinctions made between those engaged in this arduous laber, "For labor dire it is and westy wee "

at different Courts. All that is material to our purpose is that the market price of these services has risen in at least an equal proportion with that of flour, beef and pork. Only the distinctions, if we do not mistake, are not exactly such as we can approve of. The highest prices are paid for doing this task at the places, as Paris and London, where it is easiest to do, while those patriots who leave their country for their country's good and for Cepenhagen and Stockholm and the slower capitals, are to be fobbed of with a hulf or two-thirds the proverb, may lead a horse to the water, but forty as much. To our notion this order should be re- in length just as directed for splicing studs. The

versed, and the dullness of the court to which the free and enlightened citizen is delegated be made up to him by a swinging salary, while Paris and Londen should be allowed as so much on account by the fortunate helders of these prizes; something as Fonblanque of The London Examiner suggested years ago, in relation to the English Church and its inequalities-that the revenues of tens and twenties of thousands should be assigned for the trial of the virtue of the curates, while the hierarchy should taper up to an Archbishop of Canterbury with forty pounds a year. Still, we do not violently expect that our hint will be acted on by the present Administration, which has not shown its readiness to take the advice we have never withheld from it, which would have been for its advantage and the good of the country, and we must submit to see the saying still hold good that to them that have shall be given. The other saying, that to whom much is given

from him much shall be required, we may be sure will not come to pass. For we don't give them anything expecting anything in return. The superstition of former times was that fitness for an office was an incident not absolutely immaterial in the qualifications of a candidate. But, bless you, we have transcended that weakness long years ago. In fact, in a free country, every man should be looked upon as good as every other man, in this respect as in others, and a plaguy sight better, too. The constitution of cabinets and the selection of foreign ministers have for a long time borne witness to the truth of this apophthegm. Fitness is the last thing regarded in the matter. The question is not "What can you do," but What have you done!" The good and faithful servant who has been most active in helping his lord to his kingdom, is sure of entering in to enjoy the best things it has to offer, while the weaker sort have to take up with the leavings. The men who have done the most toward inducting the President into the White House have their pick of the Secretaryships and the first-class missions, while the lesser offices are nicely apportioned according to an accurately-graduated scale of services among the retainers below the salt. There may be some degree of attention paid to the qualifications of candidates in certain material particulars for some of the home places. Perhaps a man who could not read and write would not be appointed Secretary of State, and a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic may be considered convenient, if not even essential, in a Secretary of the Treasury. But no such niceties are required from Embassadors to foreign courts. Electioneering services are all that we look at. "Ex quoris "ligno fit Mercurius;" we can manufacture a Mercury out of any stump.

A knowledge of European history, an acquaintence with the present state of affairs in the world, and a competent knowledge of the modern tongues one would suppose at the first blush to be indispensable in a diplomat. Mais nous arons change tout cela. It is no exaggeration to say that we do not care whether our representatives abroad can read or write, for we do not care whether they are able to speak even-as witness Mr. Mason at Paris and Mr. Dodge at Madrid. General information or specific acquisition are equally unimportant. Fortunately it is, as Mr. Toots says, "of no consequence." As there is nothing for them to do, a dumb man will serve as well as a Cicero. If there happens to be any business of vital importance, such as helping ourselves to Cuba, for instance, we pick out a man equal to the emergency. When there is werk like this to be done, the dolts have to standaside for such a man as Mr. Soulé, who, like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, "speaks three or four langusges, word for word, without book, and hath "all the good gifts of nature," and among them, that of being "a great quarreler." But when he had tried cajoling and bullying, gold and lead, and all in vain. Mr. Dodge will serve perfectly well as a wig-block in his place. We do not object to paying public servants properly for public services; but we think it is putting rather "too fine a point upon it" to make our diplomacy a mere soupkitchen for the sustentation of sturdy political mendicants. If it must be used in some sense as a part of electioneering machinery-as we fear it can trust that the Coming Man (should be ever arrive) will at least possess such discretion in its application as to make our diplomacy, if not useful, at least not so very unornamental as it is at present.

FRAMES FOR KANSAS HOUSES. Emigrants to a new country find immense obstacles in procuring lumber for immediate use to provide indispensable buildings; and likewise in procuring earpenters to put that lumber into shape, which, if they follow ancient rules, is such a slow process that a man with plenty of money and an abundance of material may find himself unable to house his family before the withering storms of Winter overtake them. Whatever, then, will shorten this labor-whatever will teach the new settler of Kansas, or any other new country, in which he can get materials from a saw-mill, how to build himself a house independent of a skillful carpenter and almost independent of time, will be of more aid to him than a donation of money; because money will not buy the skill or find time to use it. Such information we propose to give.

Ard first, how to put up a balloon frame, as that kind of frames are called, having neither tenons nor mortises in the entire house. The best size for a small new-country house is 16 by 32 feet, divided into three rooms and only one story high, unless roofing is very expensive. For such a building six pieces of scantling are required, cut 2 by 8, or 21 by 10 inches, 16 feet long, for sills and seventeen pieces for sleepers, with seventeen pieces of same size, 18 feet long, for upper floor joists. The stude must be 2 by 4, or 24 by 5 inches, and 8, 9 or 10 feet long, as you wish the hight of your ceiling. The end studs may be longer, so as to run up to the rafters; but this is not important, since studs may be spliced anywhere by simply butting the ends together and nailing strips of boards upon each side, or the timbers may lap by each other and be held in place by a few nails till the siding is nailed on.

But to begin at the foundation: Lay down two of the sixteen-feet timbers flatways upon blocks or stones, if you can get them, and make them level all around. Nail on strips where the ends of the sills butt tegether, and halve on the end sills and sail them together at the corners, and put on the sleepers, with a stout hall toed-in upon each side to hold them in place. Cut all your side stads of an exact length and square at each end, and set up one at each corner exactly plumb and fasten them with stay-laths on the inside. Now measure off for your doors and windows on the sides of the house, and set up studs for them. You are now ready to put on the plates, which are nothing but strips of inch board, just the width of your studs, spliced

next step is to put up the rest of the stude, nailing through the plate into their tops, and toeing nails through the bottoms into the sills. Hands may new commence at once to nail the sheathing-boards upon the sides, while others are putting up the joists, which should be 18 feet long and either 2 by or 24 by 10 inches, as you can afford, or rather, according to the strength of the timber. Pine and poplar should always be of the larger dimensions.

Cut notches one inch deep in the lower edge of the joists, so that they will lock on to the plate, and project over the sides one foot at each ead. Nail up through the plate into the joists with stout nails, having just as many joists as pairs of rafters, the feet of which are to stand on and be nailed to the joists, which project the eaves a foot beyond the sides. This, however, may be dispensed with, it short caves are preferred, or if timber cannot be got long enough. The end studs will be nailed both to the sill and end sleeper and to the end joists, and to the rafter if long enough to reach up. and if not splice them as before directed. Finish sheathing the sides and ends before you put on the roof. The siding may be afterward put on at your leisure. Boards three fourths of an inch thick make good sheathing; and the best plan is to put them on without any regard to fitting the edges, and batten all the cracks on the inside with waste pieces of boards or shingles.

When shingles are inexpensive they make a better siding and cheaper than sawed clapboards. You will find it a great saving of labor to lay the upper fle or before you put on the roof. If you wish to make your house one and a half or two stories high, the following is the way the chamber floor joists are supported: Take a strip of board one inch thick and five inches wide, and let it into the face of the studs on the inside and nail it fast and set your joists on this and nail them to the stude, and also notch your floor boards in between all the stude and nail fast: and you will find, when done, that no old-fashioned frame with its heavy oak timbers and months of mortising, with all its braces, was ever stiffer than your "balleon," which you and one hired man can frame and raise, and cover and lay the floors, and get ready for your family to move into in one week's time, and in the evenings of another week you can do the lathing, which you must get plastered when you can.

There is no difficulty in making a balloon frame house of any other size desired, by putting in the partitions before you put on the upper joists, so as to rest them upon the caps in the same way as upon the sides. For a house, say thirty-two feet wide, the upper joists would be the same length as for a house sixteen feet, the inner ends resting upon the cap of a center partition, where they would be strongly spliced as we have directed, by nailing strips upon each side. The rafters of such a wide reof should be stayed in the middle by strips nailed upon the sides of rafters and joists, to prevent sagging; as it is always to be borne in mind that all the timbers of such a building are to be as light as possible; the strength being obtained by nailing all fast together. In fact, there is no dispute that such a frame is stronger than one of large timber, with mortises, tenons and braces, and will bear moving from place to place better; as has been most fully proved in Chicago, which is nearly all built in this manner.

The saving in expense is very great, but that i not so important as the saving of time. We have seen in Chicago a gang of men come upon a vacant lot of ground in the morning with their loads of lumber, and the next morning a family living in such a house as we have described, on a spot that was as bare and smooth as any other prairie twenty-four hours previous. To frame such a sized building out of heavy oak, hewed timber, would be worth \$25; and it would take all the men who sould conveniently work, a week or more to get ready to raise it: or, in other words, more men than can be got together in many new locations of the Western settlers. Such frames are not only worthy of the attention of emigrants to new regions, but they may be profitably adopted into the economy of allfarmers, and also builders, in the villages of all the old States. Let them all remember that big timber and tenons, mortises and braces, belong to an age of wrought nails and dear iron. They are no eer necessary or economical.

# A CASE NOT IN POINT.

One Alfred Woodly, a negro, was tried last Sumner in Bertie County, North Carolina, for the capital crime of abducting a slave, and was convicted The verdict appears to have been so at variance with both fact and form that the Supreme Court, upon appeal, ordered a new trial; and the second trial has recently resulted in the acquittal and discharge of the prisoner. Upon this showing the local journals, assisted by the Satanic Press of this city, in stitute comparisons and contrasts disadvantageous to justice as administered at the North, especially noting the impartiality of Pro-Slavery juries, and their disposition to lean toward the side of mercy. A parallel of some considerable latitude is also rubetween North Carelina and Massachusetts in such particulars, resulting of course in favor of the omer Commonwealth. If for, let it be admitted that one category exists wherein North Carolina ears comparison with the New-England State. The case is solitary.

Is it fair? There appears to have been no shadow of doubt about the innocence of this fellow, Woodly. In the first excitement succeeding the disappearance of the slave, some object of ven geance was wanted, and he unfortunately came in the way. Innocent as he was, an intelligent and impartial jury prenounced him guilty; and but for the interposition of another than the local tribunal, he would have been remorselessly hanged. Cer tainly no ground for self-approbation is supplied to the citizens of Bertie County in this chapter of the story. Time and calmer reflection, and the prolonged imprisenment of the accused, and the circomstance that the fugitive from the chain and lash had been recovered and restored to those patri archal blessings, modified the first blood-thirsty im pulse of the people, and produced the second and confessedly saner verdict. In this event we are still at a loss for matter of applause. It was at best a most halting and reluctant concession to justice: and yet halting and reluctant as it was, it obviously elicits the surprise of the North Carolina press, for they join in general self-glorification as if opportunities for such anthems were of the very rerest occurrence. Se they are. It is no uncommon thing for juries at the North to lean to the side of life and liberty. The universal complaint is that their tendency that way too often goes to defeat the ends of justice. Indeed, the Fugitive Act is the highest legislative testimony to the mer ciful temper of Northern juries; for to the verdict of such tribupals that infamous law declines to trust the vegue reclamations of slave-hunters choosing rather the unwarranted and unscrutinized denial of the right of a captured negro to his freedom. It is because Northern men are suspected of

a too powerful inclination toward those princip." of right and justice which led to the acquittal of Woodly that they are declared incompetent, because of partiality, to sit in judgment where Freedom is in question. Were the popular disposition of the viler sort which induced the first conviction of that persecuted individual, the obsoxious feature of the Fugitive Act would have had no existence. Nothing could be more ill-placed and usfortunate than to present this amazing instance of chivalric justice in juxtaposition with Northern action toward runaway negroes.

If Massachusetts and her Personal Liberty Law furnish any just comparison with legislation at the South, a more apposite citation would be the Carolinian laws touching free negroes. South Carolina condemns to absolute Slavery the free black who. through ignorance or the will of others, comes to her shores. No intervention can save him; no appeal to the Federal Constitution and its guaranty of equal rights to the citizens of the several States, has the slightest influence to mitigate the operation of this barbarous law. The leaning of courts and juries is away from justice and averse to freedom. To such enactments we may properly oppose the legislation of Massachusetts and Vermont. They raise the same liberal presumptions for freedom that the other gives to servitude. They condemn to Liberty the easlaved negro, as the other consigns the free negro to Slavery. The only material variance is, that the laws of South Carolina are in open conflict with the Constitutional obligations of the Federal pact; while the laws of the two New-England States are in perfect harmony with the Constitution and the letter of the Fugitive law, only surrounding the latter with such precautionary provisions as shall secure freemen from the claims of kidnappers. If humanity, justice, constitutional law, and seuse, be the tests by which these two systems of legislation are to be tried; if the principles upon which our Southern brethren base their applause of the final judgment in the Woodly case be any sort of criterion, will Massachusetts or South Carolina secure the verdict of the world! Can we entertain a doubt?

## FROM WASHINGTON.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

Both Houses gave up yesterday to Private Bills, of which the House passed one and the Senate quite a number, either branch working fairly through the day. I do not propose to criticise the action of either, but my conviction was deepened that Congress is the very last tribunal to which such questions should be referred. I would hardly go so far as a late Secretary of the Treasury, who, after ten or twelve years service in one House after the other, gave it as his deliberate judgment that it were better that claims on the Government should be conclusively passed upon by the inmates of any of our State Prisons than by Congress; but my observations tend that way. Whoever has watched the daily sittings through even one Session must have perceived that:

1. No general interest is manifested in the settlement of claims by the Members. Private Bill days are always idle days with a large proportion. You will meet them on the Avenue or at the departments; the House Post-Office and other smoking-rooms in the Capitol will be full of them; and not more than a hundred on the average will be giving any sort of beed to the character of the bills under discussion. Of course accident or private

interest goes very far in making the decision. 2. Killing an unjust claim in either House is a very inconclusive process. It comes to life again speedily, and is pressed on a subsequent Congress as if no reverse had ever happened to it. Very likely those who killed it have ceased to be Members, and it gets through a mere facile Committee and House without a suspicion that it has once been rejected. But even if that be known, it is no bar

to its revival.

3. A perfectly good claim may now be exaggerated. Indeed, there is a strong tendency to this. I have been told that a man who had an indisputable claim on the Government for four or five thousand dollars danced attendance at the Capitol for two or three sessions to no purpose. At length an old Member, who knew the ropes, struck by his pertinacity, called him aside and gave him the benefit of some volunteer counsel. "My friend," said be, "I see you are green, long as you have been here at Washington. Just withdraw your papers, and increase your claim. to twenty or thirty thousand Then promise a thousand to this one and two thousand to that, and so on through a list of half-a-dozen who can help you, all of course on the contingency of your gaining your claim. If you should be cut down a little, you can afford it." The claimant thankfully took the advice, acted on it, and in due time carried home his honest due and a little more.

4. There is no assurance that an honest claim

will ever he paid under the old system. Take the

French Spoliations for example. If I correctly

understand this case, the right of the claimants is as clear as that of any morrgaged to a repayment of the amount he loaned on his mortgage. Their vessels were unlawfully and most unjustly captured and confiscated by cruisers under the French Rspublic. France had a treaty with us, dating from or based on our Revolutionary obligations to her, which bound us in effect to fight her battles and grant her commerce a preference in our ports. Our Government in 1799 made a new Treaty whereby it relinquished all claims on France based n these spoliations in consideration of France releasing us from our onerous Treaty obligations foresaid to her. Here was a fair bargain, and a very good one for our side-one which we could not ave afforded to relinquish for Fifty Millions. But while the advantage of it accrued to our whole peole, the whole burden was cast on our plundered merchants. Our well-roasted chestnuts were hauled out of the fire with their fingers exclusively. Yet from that hour to this they have never received one dollar of indemnity. The Nation paid its debts with their property and left them to whistle for it. First, it was urged that the Government was poor and couldn't pay-at least, just yet. At length one House passed the bill, but the other didn't. Then the process was reversed. Finally, both passed it, and then Polk vetoed it, alleging that the country was involved in a costly war (with Mexico), was borrowing heavily, and couldn't begin paying old debts. Besides, the claimants had been kept out of their due so long that it was doubtful whether we owed them anything. Then it had been proposed to pay them in land-why net make it money if we really owed it! &c. After a while, the bill was passed again, and Pierce vetced it on grounds equally frivalous. And though fifty six years have clapsed since the

money was first due, I do not see that it is any

We have at length a Court of Claims, composed

nearer payment now than at any former period.